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**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

Inventor: Allen Berger, Jr.

Serial Number: 10/822,079

Filed: April 12, 2004

Title: GARAGE DOOR  
REINFORCEMENT SYSTEM

Docket: 240061.4

Art Unit: 3634

Examiner: Blair M. Johnson

**APPEAL BRIEF FOR APPELLANT UNDER 37 CFR §1.192**

Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences  
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Honorable Board Members:

This is an appeal for the Office Action finally rejecting claims 1 through 4 on September 25, 2007. The claims on appeal are included in the Appendix. A notice of appeal and extension of time fee were filed on March 25, 2008.

This Brief is submitted in triplicate in support of the Appeal in the above-identified application.

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## **1. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The original applicant and inventor, Allen Berger, Jr., controls, along with other family members, DAB Door Company, Inc., which is the real party in interest by virtue of an assignment recorded in reel 015909, frame 0585.

## **2. NO RELATED APPEALS OR INTERFERENCES**

There is no related appeals or interferences.

## **3. STATUS OF CLAIMS**

The following pending claims (1 through 4) subject of this appeal were included in the Petition for Reconsideration and amendment filed on May 2, 2008, and all claims stand finally rejected. The Applicant appeals as to all claims 1-4.

## **4. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

The Examiner entered the amendment filed on March 19, 2007, mentioned above. The claims read as included in the appendix.

A request for reconsideration and amendment after final rejection was filed on May 2, 2008, along with a declaration from Applicant. The Examiner has acted on the request and entered the amendment of claim 1 for the deletion of the words “open reinforcing members” which can be optionally used without affecting the subject matter claimed herein. See Advisory Action dated May 14, 2008.

## **5. SUMMARY OF INVENTION**

The present invention to provide an internal garage door reinforcement system that is capable of withstanding high winds and flying objects of hurricane grade and is manufactured using conventional roll forming processes. The invention enhances the structural integrity of the garage door by adding reinforcement members that complement and conforms to the main structural members of the door. Said invention is attached without adversely affecting the aesthetics of the door, thus manufactured for standard sized panels, to fit standard sized tracks, in standard sized garages, and that is also inexpensive to manufacture.

In May, 2000, Applicant received U.S. patent No. 6,062,293 for a garage door reinforcement device. Applicant has been in the garage door business for many years. Facing the problem of providing sufficiently reinforced garage doors to meet the local authorities' wind tests, Applicant have designed many devices that meet this need while augmenting the cost of materials, transportation, maintenance and installation, as well as the weight of the door assembly. See *Leist* reference, col. 1 verifying some of the problems faced by manufacturers in the industry. *Leist et al.* (U.S. patent No. 5,555,923).

With more weight, the need to raise the motor's capacity to move the door is quite apparent. Merely making the door panels thicker will increase the cost of the door assembly. Applicant's invention resides in the novel approach to solve this problem by selectively reinforcing the most vulnerable portions of the door assembly, namely, the joint folds, with reinforcement members as claimed in independent Jepson-type claim 1. This is accomplished by using a plurality of longitudinal unitary reinforcement members labeled in the Applicant's specification as reinforced runners 50 and 60 and best illustrated in figure 4. Runners 50 and 60 include longitudinal portions forming ends 24 and 26 that conform to complementing joints and come in abutting longitudinal contact with them. The function of reinforcement runner members 50 and 60 is to enhance the structural integrity of ends 24 and 26, respectively, by having complementary longitudinally curved portions 67 and 67' come in longitudinal contact and conforming to the shape of longitudinally extending groove 42. Similarly, complementary longitudinally curved portions 57 and 57' come in longitudinal contact and conforming to the shape of longitudinally extending tongue 32. The result is a structure of superior strength. See also Applicant's specification page 5, line 6, lines 12-16. Runner 50 includes longitudinal curved portions 57 and 57 that conform to longitudinal tongue 32 at Applicant's specification page 6, lines 21-22.

## **6. ISSUES TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL**

This appeal is focused on two issues:

- Whether Claims 1 through 4 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by *Leist et al.* (U.S. patent No. 5,555,923).

- Whether Claims 1 through 4 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berger, Jr. (U.S. patent No. 6,062,293) in view of *Leist et al.* (U.S. patent No. 5,555,923).

## 7. GROUPING OF CLAIMS

The nature of the Examiner's error is the same for all of the claims. The claims are grouped as follows:

- 1-4 (reinforced garage door).

## 8. ARGUMENT

### ***Overview of the Argument***

1. The piecemeal, non-unitary telescopic arrangement and non-continuous bars of *Leist et al.* member 32 fails to provide the structural integrity that is required to pass the pertinent high wind tests. Not having a continuous unitary reinforcement member compromises the rigidity of the garage door.
2. The location of the reinforcement in *Leist* is outside the folded ends of the panels, which are the most vulnerable portions of the doors. Members 32 in *Leist* are placed at a considerable distance away from the articulation folds referred to as male and female joint members 66 and 68 in *Leist's* patent. *Leist et al.* (Col. 6, lines 4- 6), *See also Leist et al.* (figure 4). Therefore, even if the discrete "telescopic" reinforcement pieces disclosed are to be interpreted as equivalent to the unitary reinforcement member, their location makes them ineffective to protect the most vulnerable joint members 66 and 68.
3. Finally, the conforming characteristics of the Applicant invention as to the folded articulations are not even suggested by the *Leist* reference. The Examiner erroneously equates the conforming of the shape of the joints to Applicant's conforming of the reinforcing members to the shape of the joints. See p. 2, last paragraph, of final Office action. There is no attempt to discuss the vulnerability that joint members 66 and 68 present. *Leist* was not even concerned about the problem of re-enforcement of the joints. The present invention selectively strengthens the joints by conforming the reinforcing members to the longitudinal shape of the folds or joints and using

reinforcement of small longitudinal grooves is equivalent to using thicker, stronger material in selective places. These features are not present in Leist.

## ***Background***

### **Garage door development process and tools**

Several inventions for reinforcements for garage doors have been developed in the past. None of them, however, includes an additional reinforcement member conforming to the structure that extends continuously and transversally across a door panel. The present invention eliminates the U-shaped bars that are externally mounted at present while enhancing its structural integrity.

Typically, garage doors have multiple panels with multiple widths, with a panel height of 21 inches, preferably, and modular lengths of 8; 9; 12 and 16 feet (2.44; 2.74; 3.66; 4.88 meters, respectively). The most popular designs include four panels that are monolithic throughout the entire length, each having lateral top and bottom edges. These edges have a tongue and groove, shiplap, or equivalent terminations. These terminations are intended to provide structural reinforcement and also act as a barrier to the elements, including water and wind.

Garage doors are typically made with aluminum sheets or steel sheets. The typical manufacturing processes include roll-forming or extrusion which is simple, inexpensive and customary in the industry. Aluminum or wood are usually preferred because of cost and weight but it significantly undermines strength. Steel sheets are expensive and too heavy for the average consumer garage door. Finding the right compromise between, strength to conform to hurricane codes, weigh to be handled by the average person, and by means of industry tools, was the problem solved by the Applicant's invention.

### **The challenge of complying with construction codes**

Construction codes in several areas, specifically those that are prone to windstorms and hurricanes, require passing certain wind tests. It is therefore the need in the industry for the reinforcement of garage doors. Typically, garage doors are not prepared to withstand strong winds experienced in many parts of the world. There was a need for reinforced garage doors, capable of passing hurricane wind tests for each jurisdiction, on a selective basis.

### ***What did the inventor invent?***

The following illustrates the invention.

It is the unexpected result experienced by conforming the reinforcement members that permits the Applicant to manufacture his reinforced garage doors with a minimum of weight and cost. In the roll forming industry, the sheets of metal have a uniform pre-selected gauge. So, it would not be possible to form portions of the folds with thicker material while the rest of the panel is made with the thinner material. The present invention provides a reinforcement assembly that conforms and follows the lateral edges of a garage door panel. The present invention further includes the novel reinforcement of small longitudinal grooves 59 and 59' and complementing longitudinal curved portions 57 and 57' that conform to longitudinal tongue 32. These features are compatible with the panels' terminations, namely, tongue and groove, shiplap and others. The reinforcement bar is made with customary manufacturing techniques.

This invention is not taught by the references.

The effect of the conforming longitudinal portions of the reinforcement members that come in abutting longitudinal contact with the joints including the novel reinforcement of small longitudinal grooves is equivalent to using thicker (stronger) material in selective places (i.e. the vulnerable joints). This feature has not been taught or suggested in the cited references, taken singly or in combination.

Not even the Applicant suspected that this change in the configuration and cooperation of his reinforcement grooves would have such an effect. It would be reasonable to expect the Applicant herein to have incorporated this change, had it been known at the time of the invention, since there has been a substantial economic reward for implementing it. It was not until after hundreds of doors were manufactured that the inventor came across his invention.

### ***Anticipation and the Leist el al. reference***

The §102 rejection of claim 1-4 as being anticipated by US Patent 5,555,923 is in error.

The Leist el al. reference does not teach the Applicant's invention as claimed. Leist, does not help one skilled in the art recognize what to do to in order to reinforce the doors at the vulnerable joints. First, Leist does not uninterruptedly conform to the joints as claimed by the Applicant. Anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every

element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim. *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984) (emphasis added).

Next, Leist does not teach the tongue and groove type elements as described in the Application. The Applicant discloses in Page 5, line 24-26, “Longitudinal tongue 32 and longitudinally extending groove 42 are intended to provide reinforcement to ends 24 and 26, respectively, and protection from the elements.” Also in Page 6, line 16-17, “Wall 64 includes small longitudinal grooves 61 to enhance its strength.” Further in Page 7, line 8-15, “longitudinally extending groove 42. ... conforming to the shape of longitudinally extending tongue 32. The result is a structure of superior strength.” The examiner failed to show that the natural result flowing from Leist’s disclosure would result in the grooves and tongue as described by the Applicant.

The Examiner argues in Page 2 of the final office action that “The joints may be broadly considered to be “tongue and groove” and “shiplap””. Again, the examiner failed to show that the natural result flowing from Leist’s disclosure of “folded” portions would result in the small uninterruptedly longitudinal with tongue and grooves to enhance its strength as described by the Applicant. Furthermore, by using folded portion in the form of ribs, Leist’s disclosure does not teach each and every element of the claimed invention arranged as in the Applicants’ claim. A prior art reference anticipates a claim only if the reference discloses, either expressly or inherently, every limitation of the claim. “[A]bsence from the reference of any claimed element negates anticipation.” *Rowe v. Dror*, 112 F.3d 473, 42 USPQ2d 1550, 1553 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (quoting *Kloster Speedsteel AB v. Crucible, Inc.*, 230 USPQ 81, 84 (Fed. Cir. 1986)).

### ***Obviousness and Berger, Jr. in view of Leist et al.***

The §103 rejection of claim 1-4 as being obvious over Berger, Jr. (U.S. patent No. 6,062,293) in view of Leist et al. (U.S. patent No. 5,555,923). is in error.

Claims 1 through 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berger, Jr. (U.S. patent No. 6,062,293). Berger’s patent includes a unitary reinforcement piece in the folded area. On the other hand, Berger’s patent does not disclose conforming longitudinal portions of the reinforcement piece. This was precisely the finding of conforming reinforcement members to the interior of the articulations or joints that is responsible for the unexpected results obtained.



Applicant is not unmindful of the KSR admonition against a rigid application of the TSM (teaching, suggestion motivation) test. *KSR v. Teleflex*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1740, 167 L. Ed.2d 705, 82 U.S. P.Q.2d, 1385 (2007). Nonetheless, the test is not inconsistent with the Graham analysis and can be used to provide helpful insights on the issue of obviousness. *Id* at 1731. *Id*. See also, *Takeda Chemical Indus. v. Alphapfarm Pty., Ltd., slip op.*, 492 F.3d 1350, 2007 W 1839698 (Fed. Cir. 2007). Thus, the TSM test can be a good starting point to identify “a reason that would have prompted a person of ordinary skill in the relevant field to combine the elements in the way the claimed new invention does” in an obvious determination. *KSR* at 1731, *Takeda* at 1356-1357.

Berger’s patent teaches the use of unitary reinforcement members that Leist fails to disclose. In fact, Leist teaches away from using a unitary member and opts for subpanel channels to improve its transportation logistics. Leist, Col. 1, lines 29-42.<sup>1</sup> Leist needs to connect his connecting bars 32 to each other by providing a reduced portion 38 and an enlarged portion 40. Leist, Col. 5, lines 23-45. It can be seen in Leist’s figure 4 that connecting bar 32 is placed away from the articulating joint (fold), let alone conform to the joint. In the present invention the reinforcement member conforms to the shape of the joints providing additional effective reinforcement.

In *Takeda*, the patentee had included fifty four compounds in the parent application (subsequently patent ‘200) yet the applicant had not particularly identified the species for the advantages later sought in the continuation patent. See *Takeda* at 1357. Yet, the appellant in that case was unable to make its prima facie showing of obviousness. Similarly, for this mechanical invention, the inventor disclosed a unitary interiorly disposed reinforcement member that extends the entire length of the garage door assembly in his patent (the Berger patent). Conceivably, his Berger patent claim may be considered a genus for the claims in the present case that did not identify the particular feature that resulted when the reinforcement, inside the joint, was made to actually conform to its shape. It was upon subsequent experimentation with the reinforcement member that the inventor herein came across this solution to the industry wide quest to make doors with the least amount of material and yet withstand wind forces. The conforming feature of the reinforcement members effectively and selectively provides the strength solution found by

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<sup>1</sup> There is no showing of “adequate support in the prior art” for the change in the structure. *In re Grabiak*, 769 F.2d 729, 731-32 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

the inventor after his obtaining his patent. There was no reason to compel the inventor, or anyone else, at the time of the invention consider conforming the shape of the reinforcement to the articulated joints of the panels. Leist was concerned about making the door assembly more portable to alleviate transportation problems and Berger was concerned with introducing a unitary reinforcement piece that could be interiorly placed. It was not until the Applicant conformed the shape of its reinforcement member and added the tongue and grooves to those of the joints that the unexpected results were obtained, namely, passing the wind tests without outer aesthetically unattractive reinforcement members.

The test for obviousness is whether or not the references viewed individually and collectively would have suggested the claimed invention to the person possessing ordinary skill in the art. It is to be noted, however, that citing references which merely indicate that isolated elements and/or features recited in the claims are known is not a sufficient basis for concluding that the combination of claimed elements would have been obvious. Furthermore, it is well settled that where the claimed invention solves a problem, the discovery of the source of the problem and its solution are considered to be part of the “invention as a whole” under 35 U.S.C. § 103. *Ex parte Hiyamizu*, 10 USPQ 2d 1393, 1394–95 (B.P.A.I. 1988). Here the Applicant solved the problem disclosed in Page 3, lines 1-24, which is “to provide an interior garage door reinforcement system that is capable of withstanding high winds and flying objects without adversely affecting the aesthetics of the door... enhances its structural integrity by adding reinforcement members that complement and abuttingly conform to the main structural members of the door... made for standard sized panels, to fit standard sized tracks, in standard sized garages, and yet effective to withstand wind loads of hurricane grade and using roll forming manufacturing processes.”

### ***Claim language***

The characteristics of the invention that are argued above are well-represented in the language of the claims.

The independent Claim 1 includes the following language:

... a plurality of longitudinal unitary reinforcement members insertable horizontally and interiorly of the complementing joints...

... and having conforming longitudinal portions...

The dependent Claim 3 includes the following language:

... wherein said complementing joints are of the tongue and groove type and said conforming longitudinal portions are also of the tongue and groove type.

The references do not teach one an internal garage door reinforcement system where it is most vulnerable, that is capable of withstanding high winds and flying objects of hurricane grade and is manufactured using conventional roll forming processes.

- The references do not teach one to build: “a plurality of longitudinal unitary reinforcement members insertable horizontally and interiorly of the complementing joints” (claim 1).
- The references do not teach one to build: “said fourth and fifth wall conforming to the contour of said complementing joints” (claim 2).

The references do not teach one to build reinforcement members that come in abutting longitudinal contact with the joints including the novel reinforcement of small longitudinal grooves is equivalent to using thicker (stronger) material in selective places (i.e. the vulnerable joints).

- The references do not teach one to build: “said conforming longitudinal portions are also of the tongue and groove type.” (claim 3).
- The references do not teach one to build: “conforming longitudinal portions are also of the shiplap type.” (claim 2).

## **9. EVIDENCE APPENDIX**

Applicant filed his declaration documenting the unexpected results and commercial success brought about by the claimed invention. See attached.

## **10. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX**

There are no related proceedings.

### ***Closing***

The references do not teach (either individually or in combination) one to build internal garage door reinforcement system where it is most vulnerable, that is capable of withstanding high winds and flying objects of hurricane grade and is manufactured using conventional roll forming processes. Furthermore, they do not teach one to build reinforcement members that come in abutting longitudinal contact with the joints that comprise small longitudinal grooves is equivalent to using thicker, stronger material in selective places such as the vulnerable joints.

The Examiner erred in rejecting claims 1-4. The Applicant respectfully requests reversal of these rejections and allowance of these claims.

Respectfully submitted on this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of  
November, 2008.

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## **Appendix – Claims on Appeal**

1. In a reinforced garage door in which said garage door has a plurality of panels, having a horizontal width and a vertical height, which panels are monolithic for the entire length of the panels, with adjacent panels above such panels having reversely folded edge portions with complementing joints along the top edge and the bottom edge, such panels having open end members, space vertically and interiorly of the door, and means for securement at the extreme lateral edges to a track for raising and lowering the door, the improvement comprising a plurality of longitudinal unitary reinforcement members insertable horizontally and interiorly of the complementing joints top and bottom longitudinal reversely folded edge portions of the panel from one end thereof to the other uninterrupted and having conforming longitudinal portions for said complementing joints and coming in abutting longitudinal contact with the latter.

2. The reinforced garage door set forth in claim 1 wherein said reinforcement is formed with first, second, third, fourth and fifth folded longitudinal walls, said first and second walls being parallel and spaced apart by said third wall to which the former are perpendicularly mounted, and said fourth and fifth walls being inwardly folded from said first and second walls and said fourth and fifth walls kept next to each other in the same plane, said fourth and fifth wall conforming to the contour of said complementing joints.

3.           The reinforced garage door set forth in claim 2 wherein said complementing joints are of the tongue and groove type and said conforming longitudinal portions are also of the tongue and groove type.

4.           The reinforced garage door set forth in claim 2 wherein said complementing joints are of the shiplap type and said conforming longitudinal portions are also of the shiplap type.